

(19) 世界知的所有権機関
国際事務局



(43) 国際公開日
2003 年 10 月 23 日 (23.10.2003)

PCT

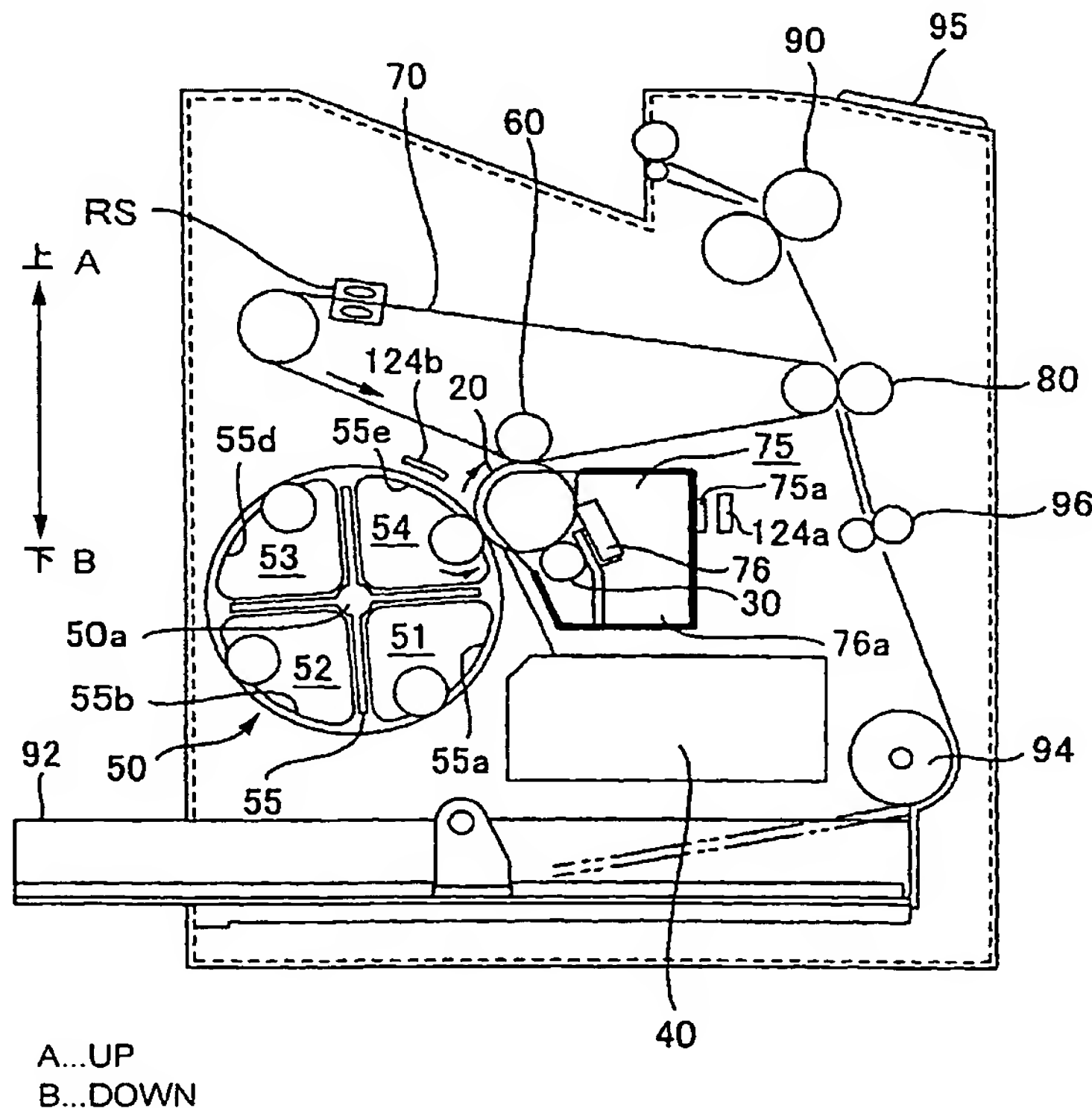
(10) 国際公開番号
WO 03/087953 A1

- (51) 国際特許分類⁷: G03G 15/00 [JP/JP]; 〒163-0811 東京都 新宿区 西新宿 2 丁目 4 番 1 号 Tokyo (JP).
- (21) 国際出願番号: PCT/JP03/04702
- (22) 国際出願日: 2003 年 4 月 14 日 (14.04.2003)
- (25) 国際出願の言語: 日本語
- (26) 国際公開の言語: 日本語
- (30) 優先権データ:
特願2002-113948 2002 年 4 月 16 日 (16.04.2002) JP
特願2002-113947 2002 年 4 月 16 日 (16.04.2002) JP
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(54) Title: IMAGE FORMATION DEVICE, DEVELOPMENT UNIT, AND COMPUTER SYSTEM

(54) 発明の名称: 画像形成装置、現像ユニット、及び、コンピュータシステム



(57) Abstract: Communication is accurately performed to/from a development unit having an element. An image formation device includes a mobile body having a plurality of attachment/detachment portions where a development unit having a communicable element and a development agent container can be detachably attached, a photosensitive body capable of forming a latent image, and an antenna for radio communication with the element of the development unit attached on the attachment/detachment portions. The longitudinal direction of the antenna coincides with the movement direction of the mobile body. Moreover, while the mobile body is moving, during an interval from the moment the development unit reaches the position opposing to the photosensitive body to the moment the development unit reaches the detachment position, a write member writes information to the element of the development unit. The information write is performed while no AC voltage is supplied to the development unit.

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DESCRIPTION

IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS, DEVELOPING UNIT,
AND COMPUTER SYSTEM

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Technical Field

The present invention relates to image forming apparatuses, developing units, and computer systems.

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Background Art

Among image forming apparatuses such as laser beam printers, there are those to and from which a developing unit having a memory can be attached and detached and that cause the developing unit, which has been attached, to rotate using a rotating device such as a rotary so as to print in full color a latent image formed on a photoconductor.

In some apparatuses, when the rotary is positioned at a predetermined position, the developing unit can be attached to and detached from the main body of the image forming apparatus via an attach/detach opening.

Communication is carried out between the memory and the main body of the image forming apparatus so as to read and write various types of information from and into the memory of the developing unit.

It is necessary that communication between the memory and the main body of the image forming apparatus is carried out properly. For example, when information regarding the remaining amount of toner is to be written into the memory of the developing unit, if a communication error occurs and incorrect information is written, then the remaining amount

of toner in the developing unit cannot be managed properly.

The present invention has been made in light of the foregoing problem, and it is an object thereof to achieve image forming apparatuses, developing units, and computer
5 systems with which communication can be accurately carried out with respect to a developing unit, for example, having an element.

It is a further object of the present invention to achieve image forming apparatuses and computer systems with which
10 information can be accurately written into a developing unit, for example, having an element.

Disclosure of Invention

To solve the foregoing problems, a main aspect of the
15 present invention is an image forming apparatus comprising: a moving body provided with a plurality of attach/detach sections, wherein a developing unit is attachable to and detachable from each of the attach/detach sections, and the developing unit has a developer containing section and an
20 element with which communication is possible; a photoconductor on which a latent image can be formed; and an antenna for wirelessly communicating with the element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section; wherein a longitudinal direction of the antenna is in a direction of
25 movement of the moving body.

Another main aspect of the present invention is an image forming apparatus comprising: a moving body provided with a plurality of attach/detach sections, wherein a developing unit is attachable to and detachable from each of the
30 attach/detach sections, and the developing unit has a

developer containing section and an element into which
information can be written; a photoconductor on which a latent
image can be formed; a writing member for writing information
into the element; and an attach/detach opening through which
5 the developing unit is attached to and detached from the
attach/detach section; wherein: in a state in which the
developing unit is positioned at an opposing position where
the developing unit is in opposition to the photoconductor
due to movement of the moving body, development of the latent
10 image with the developer contained in the developing unit
is possible; in a state in which the developing unit is
positioned at a detaching position that is different from
the opposing position due to movement of the moving body,
detachment of the developing unit from the attach/detach
15 section via the attach/detach opening is possible; and during
a period from when the developing unit arrives at the opposing
position until when the developing unit arrives at the
detaching position due to movement of the moving body, the
writing member writes information into the element of the
20 developing unit.

Features and objects of the present invention other than
the above will become clear in accordance with the description
of the present specification and the accompanying drawings.

25 Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a diagram for describing how a developing unit
54 (51, 52, 53) and a photoconductor unit 75 are attached
to and detached from a printer unit 10a.

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing main structural components
30 constituting the printer 10.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a control unit 100 provided in the printer 10.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a yellow developing unit 54 seen from the perspective of a developing roller 510.

5 Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional diagram showing main structural components of the yellow developing unit 54.

Fig. 6A is a plan transparent view showing the structure of an element.

10 Fig. 6B is a block diagram for describing the internal configuration of the element and a send/receive section.

Fig. 7 is a diagram for describing the information stored in a memory cell 54h of the memory 54a.

15 Fig. 8 is a diagram for describing the information stored in a memory cell of the element 54a of the photoconductor unit 75.

Fig. 9A is a diagram for describing the relationship between the element and the printer-side antenna when the yellow developing unit 54 is positioned at a developing position.

20 Fig. 9B is a diagram for describing the relationship between the element and the printer-side antenna when the yellow developing unit 54 is positioned at an attach/detach position.

25 Fig. 9C is a diagram for describing the relationship between the element and the printer-side antenna when the rotary 55 is positioned at a home position.

Fig. 10 is a flowchart for describing how information is written into the element of the developing unit.

30 Fig. 11 is a flowchart showing an example of how information is written into the element 75a of the

photoconductor unit 75.

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing a first alternative embodiment of the printer-side antenna.

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing another embodiment regarding
5 the arrangement of the elements.

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing a second alternative embodiment of the printer-side antenna.

Fig. 15 is an explanatory diagram showing the external configuration of a computer system.

10 Fig. 16 is a block diagram showing the configuration of the computer system shown in Fig. 15.

A legend of the main reference characters used in the drawings is described below.

15	10	printer
	10a	printer unit 10a
	10b	first open/close cover
	10c	second open/close cover
	10d	photoconductor unit attach/detach opening
20	10e	developing unit attach/detach opening
	20	photoconductor
	30	charging unit
	40	exposing unit
	50	YMCK device
25	51	cyan developing unit
	52	magenta developing unit
	53	black developing unit
	54	yellow developing unit
	51a, 52a, 53a, 54a	elements
30	54b	noncontact IC chip

	54c	resonant capacitor
	54d	antenna
	54e	rectifier
	54f	signal analysis section RF
5	54g	controller
	54h	memory cell
	55	rotary
	55a	central shaft
	55b, 55c, 55d, 55e	attach/detach sections
10	60	first transferring unit
	70	intermediate transferring body
	75	photoconductor unit
	75a	element
	76	cleaning blade
15	76a	waste toner containing section
	80	second transferring unit
	90	fusing unit
	92	paper supply tray
	94	paper supply roller
20	95	display unit
	96	resist roller
	100	control unit
	101	main controller
	102	unit controller
25	112	interface
	113	image memory
	120	CPU
	121	serial interface
	122	printer-side memory (storage element)
30	123	send/receive circuit

124a printer-side antenna (for communicating with
 photoconductor unit element)
 124b, 124c, 124d printer-side antennas (for communicating
 with developing unit elements)
 5 125 YMCK developing device drive control circuit
 126a AC voltage supply section
 126b DC voltage supply section
 127 exposing unit drive control circuit
 127a pixel counter
 10 510 developing roller (developer bearing roller)
 520 seal member
 524 seal urging member
 522 seal support metal plate
 530 first toner containing section
 15 535 second toner containing section
 540 housing
 541 opening
 545 restriction wall
 550 toner supply roller (toner supply member)
 20 560 restriction blade
 560a rubber section
 560b rubber support section
 562 blade support metal plate
 570 blade backing member
 25 1000 computer system
 1002 computer unit
 1104 display device
 1106 printer
 1108 input device
 30 1108A keyboard

1108B mouse
1110 reading device
1110A flexible disk drive device
1110B CR-ROM drive device
5 1202 internal memory
1204 hard disk drive unit
T toner
RS read sensor for synchronization

10 Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

At least the following matters will be made clear by the description of the present specification and the accompanying drawings.

15 An image forming apparatus comprises: a moving body provided with a plurality of attach/detach sections, wherein a developing unit is attachable to and detachable from each of the attach/detach sections, and the developing unit has a developer containing section and an element with which communication is possible; a photoconductor on which a latent
20 image can be formed; and an antenna for wirelessly communicating with the element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section; wherein a longitudinal direction of the antenna is in a direction of movement of the moving body.

25 With the foregoing image forming apparatus, the longitudinal direction of the antenna is in the direction of movement of the moving body, and thus, it is possible to effectively communicate wirelessly with the elements of developing units attached to the attach/detach sections
30 provided in the moving body.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the moving body may move rotatively.

With the foregoing image forming apparatus, it is possible to effectively communicate wirelessly with the elements of developing units attached to the attach/detach sections provided in the moving body, which moves rotatively.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, a length of the antenna in the longitudinal direction may be longer than a length of the element in the longitudinal direction.

10 With the foregoing image forming apparatus, since the length of the antenna in the longitudinal direction is longer than the length of the element in that longitudinal direction, it is possible to wirelessly communicate more effectively with the elements of developing units attached to the attach/detach sections provided in the moving body.

15 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the antenna may be provided at a position that is in opposition to and extending over a first developing unit attached to a first attach/detach section and a second developing unit attached to a second attach/detach section that is adjacent to the first attach/detach section.

20 With the foregoing image forming apparatus, since the antenna is provided at a position where it is in opposition to and extends over adjacent developing units, it is possible to wirelessly communicate more effectively with the elements of developing units attached to the attach/detach sections provided in the moving body.

25 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the antenna may be provided at a position that is in opposition to at least either one of a first element provided in/on the first

30

developing unit or a second element provided in/on the second developing unit.

With the foregoing image forming apparatus, since the antenna is provided at a position where it is in opposition
5 to at least either one of the elements of adjacent developing units, it is possible to wirelessly communicate more effectively with the elements of developing units attached to the attach/detach sections provided in the moving body.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the antenna
10 may be provided more to the outside than the element in a radial direction of rotation of the moving body.

With the foregoing image forming apparatus, an antenna which is provided more to the outside than the element in the radial direction of rotation of the moving body can be
15 used to wirelessly communicate more effectively with elements of developing units attached to the attach/detach sections provided in the moving body.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the antenna may be provided more to the outside than the element in a
20 direction of a rotation axis of the moving body.

With the foregoing image forming apparatus, an antenna which is provided more to the outside than the element in the direction of the rotation axis of the moving body can be used to wirelessly communicate more effectively with
25 elements of developing units attached to the attach/detach sections provided in the moving body.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the antenna may be capable of wirelessly communicating with the element of the developing unit that is moving.

30 With the foregoing image forming apparatus, since the

antenna can wirelessly communicate with the elements of developing units that are moving, the period during which the developing units are moving can be utilized to allow wireless communication with the elements.

5 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the antenna may be used to write information wirelessly into the element of the developing unit that is moving.

With the foregoing image forming apparatus, since the antenna is used to write information wirelessly into elements
10 of developing units that are moving, the period during which the developing units are moving can be utilized to write information into elements effectively.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the antenna may be capable of communicating with the element in a
15 non-contact state with respect to the element.

With the foregoing image forming apparatus, it is possible to communicate, in a non-contact state, with the elements of developing units attached to the attach/detach sections provided in the moving body.

20 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the antenna may be used to write, into the element, information indicating a remaining amount of developer contained in the developing unit provided with that element.

Since the amount of developer that is contained in a
25 developing unit decreases as developing is carried out, it is preferable that the remaining amount of developer is appropriately written into the element. Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, the antenna can be used to write information about the remaining amount.

30 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the antenna

may write, into the element, information indicating a usage amount of developer contained in the developing unit provided with that element.

5 Since the amount of developer that is contained in a developing unit decreases as developing is carried out, it is preferable that the remaining amount of developer is appropriately written into the element. Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, the antenna can be used to write information about the usage amount.

10 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the image forming apparatus may comprise an AC voltage supply section for supplying an AC voltage; and during a period from a start to an end of an image forming process, the image forming apparatus may write information into the element of the
15 developing unit attached to the attach/detach section using the antenna when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying an AC voltage.

If an AC voltage supply section for supplying an AC voltage is provided, then when the AC voltage supply section
20 is supplying an AC voltage, there is a possibility that electromagnetic noise will be generated at its periphery.

With the foregoing image forming apparatus, the apparatus writes information into the element using the antenna when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying
25 an AC voltage during a period from the start to the end of an image forming process, and thus information can be written accurately without being affected by noise caused by supplying the AC voltage, for example.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the developing
30 unit may have a developer bearing body for bearing developer;

and the AC voltage supply section may supply an AC voltage to the developer bearing body.

With the foregoing image forming apparatus, the apparatus writes information into the element using the antenna when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying an AC voltage to the developer bearing body during a period from the start to the end of an image forming process, and thus information can be written accurately without being affected by noise caused by supplying the AC voltage to the developer bearing body, for example.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the image forming apparatus may comprise a charging member for charging the photoconductor; and the AC voltage supply section may supply an AC voltage to the charging member.

With the foregoing image forming apparatus, the apparatus writes information into the element using the antenna when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying an AC voltage to the charging member during a period from the start to the end of an image forming process, and thus information can be written accurately without being affected by noise caused by supplying the AC voltage to the charging member, for example.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the image forming apparatus may comprise an attach/detach opening through which the developing unit is attached to and detached from the attach/detach section; in a state in which the developing unit is positioned at an opposing position where the developing unit is in opposition to the photoconductor due to movement of the moving body, development of the latent image with the developer contained in the developing unit

may be possible; in a state in which the developing unit is positioned at a detaching position that is different from the opposing position due to movement of the moving body, detachment of the developing unit from the attach/detach section via the attach/detach opening may be possible; and during a period from when the developing unit arrives at the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body, the image forming apparatus may write information into the element of the developing unit using the antenna.

If an attach/detach opening through which a developing unit is attached to and detached from an attach/detach section is provided, there is a possibility that the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section may inadvertently be detached via the attach/detach opening. In particular, since the amount of developer in a developing unit decreases when that developing unit is positioned at the opposing position and developing is carried out, if that developing unit is detached before information about the amount of developer that has been decreased is written into its element, it may not be possible to ascertain the amount of developer contained in the developing unit, for example.

Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, information about the remaining amount etc. of developer is written into the element of the developing unit using the antenna during the period from when the developing unit arrives at the opposing position until when it arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body. Therefore, even if the developing unit is detached via the attach/detach opening, information about the amount of developer contained

in the developing unit, for example, is written accurately without being affected by noise caused by supplying an AC voltage, for example.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the difference
5 between a maximum voltage value and a minimum voltage value of the AC voltage may be 1000 volts or more.

When the difference between the maximum voltage value and the minimum voltage value of the AC voltage is 1000 volts or more, the electromagnetic noise that is generated also
10 becomes large. With the foregoing image forming apparatus, information is written into the element using the antenna when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying an AC voltage during the period from the start to the end of the image forming process, and thus, information can be written
15 accurately without being affected by the large noise caused by supplying the AC voltage, for example.

It is also possible to achieve an image forming apparatus comprising: a moving body provided with a plurality of attach/detach sections, wherein a developing unit is
20 attachable to and detachable from each of the attach/detach sections, and the developing unit has a developer containing section and an element with which communication is possible; a photoconductor on which a latent image can be formed; and an antenna for wirelessly communicating with the element of
25 the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section, wherein: a longitudinal direction of the antenna is in a direction of movement of the moving body; the moving body moves rotatively; a length of the antenna in the longitudinal direction is longer than a length of the element in the
30 longitudinal direction; the antenna is provided at a position

that is in opposition to and extending over a first developing unit attached to a first attach/detach section and a second developing unit attached to a second attach/detach section that is adjacent to the first attach/detach section; the
5 antenna is provided at a position that is in opposition to at least either one of a first element provided in/on the first developing unit or a second element provided in/on the second developing unit; the antenna is capable of wirelessly communicating with the element of the developing unit that
10 is moving; the antenna is capable of communicating with the element in a non-contact state with respect to the element; and the antenna is used to write, into the element, information indicating a remaining amount or a usage amount of developer contained in the developing unit provided with that element.

15 It is also possible to achieve a developing unit comprising a developer containing section, and an element with which communication is possible; wherein the developing unit is capable of being attached to and detached from an attach/detach section of a main body of an image forming
20 apparatus that includes: a moving body provided with a plurality of the attach/detach sections, the developing unit being attachable to and detachable from one of the attach/detach sections; a photoconductor on which a latent image can be formed; and an antenna for wirelessly
25 communicating with the element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section; and wherein a longitudinal direction of the element is in a longitudinal direction of the antenna when the developing unit is attached to the attach/detach section.

30 With the foregoing developing unit, the longitudinal

direction of the element is in the longitudinal direction of the antenna when the developing unit is attached to the attach/detach section, and thus, effective wireless communication with the elements of developing units can be
5 achieved.

Further, in the developing unit, the developing unit may be capable of being attached to the attach/detach section of the moving body that moves rotatively.

The foregoing developing unit allows effective wireless
10 communication with respect to an element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section of the moving body, which moves rotatively.

Further, in the developing unit, the length of the element in the longitudinal direction may be shorter than
15 the length of the antenna in the longitudinal direction.

The foregoing developing unit allows more effective wireless communication with respect to the element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section of the moving body because the length of the element in the
20 longitudinal direction is shorter than the length of the antenna in the longitudinal direction.

Further, in the developing unit, the element may be capable of communicating with the antenna in a non-contact state with respect to the antenna.

25 The foregoing developing unit allows communication with respect to the antenna in a non-contact state.

Further, in the developing unit, the element may store information indicating a remaining amount of developer contained in the developing unit provided with that element.

30 Since the amount of developer that is contained in the

developing unit decreases as developing is carried out, it is preferable that the remaining amount of developer is appropriately stored in the elements. Here, with the foregoing developing unit, it is possible to store information
5 about the remaining amount in the element.

Further, in the developing unit, the element may store information indicating a usage amount of developer contained in the developing unit provided with that element.

Since the amount of developer that is contained in the
10 developing unit decreases as developing is carried out, it is preferable that the usage amount of developer is appropriately stored in the elements. Here, with the foregoing developing unit, it is possible to store information about the usage amount in the element.

15 It is also possible to achieve a developing unit comprising: an element with which communication is possible using an antenna; and a developer containing section for containing developer; wherein a longitudinal direction of the antenna intersects with a longitudinal direction of the
20 developing unit.

For example, if the longitudinal direction of the element is in the longitudinal direction of the antenna of a main body of an image forming apparatus when the developing unit is attached to the image forming apparatus main body, then
25 it is possible to achieve effective wireless communication with respect to the element of the developing unit.

It is also possible to achieve a computer system comprising: a computer unit; and an image forming apparatus that is connected to the computer unit and that includes a
30 moving body provided with a plurality of attach/detach

sections, wherein a developing unit is attachable to and detachable from each of the attach/detach sections, and the developing unit has a developer containing section and an element with which communication is possible, a photoconductor on which a latent image can be formed, and an antenna for wirelessly communicating with the element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section; wherein a longitudinal direction of the antenna is in a direction of movement of the moving body.

10 An image forming apparatus comprises: a moving body provided with a plurality of attach/detach sections, wherein a developing unit is attachable to and detachable from each of the attach/detach sections, and the developing unit has a developer containing section and an element into which
15 information can be written; a photoconductor on which a latent image can be formed; a writing member for writing information into the element; and an attach/detach opening through which the developing unit is attached to and detached from the attach/detach section; wherein in a state in which the
20 developing unit is positioned at an opposing position where the developing unit is in opposition to the photoconductor due to movement of the moving body, development of the latent image with the developer contained in the developing unit is possible; wherein in a state in which the developing unit
25 is positioned at a detaching position that is different from the opposing position due to movement of the moving body, detachment of the developing unit from the attach/detach section via the attach/detach opening is possible; and wherein during a period from when the developing unit arrives at the
30 opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at

the detaching position due to movement of the moving body,
the writing member writes information into the element of
the developing unit.

5 In a configuration in which a developing unit, which
has an element into which information can be written and a
developer containing section, can be attached to and detached
from an attach/detach section, there is a possibility that
the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section
may be inadvertently detached via the attach/detach opening.
10 In particular, since the amount of developer in the developing
unit decreases when that developing unit is positioned at
the opposing position and developing is carried out, if that
developing unit is detached before information about the
amount of developer that has been decreased is written into
15 its element, it may not be possible to ascertain the amount
of developer contained in the developing unit, for example.

Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, the
writing member writes information about the remaining amount
etc. of developer into the element of the developing unit
20 during the period from when the developing unit arrives at
the opposing position until when it arrives at the detaching
position due to movement of the moving body. Therefore, even
if the developing unit is detached via the attach/detach
opening, information about the amount of developer contained
25 in the developing unit, for example, can be ascertained
properly.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, during a period
from when a developer bearing body provided in the developing
unit that has arrived at the opposing position ends developing
30 the latent image until when the developing unit arrives at

the detaching position, the writing member may write information into the element of the developing unit.

The amount of developer in a developing unit decreases when the latent image is developed by the developer bearing
5 body provided in that developing unit. Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information into the element of the developing unit during the period from when the developer bearing body provided in the developing unit that has arrived at the opposing position
10 ends developing the latent image until when that developing unit arrives at the detaching position. Consequently, information about the remaining amount, for example, based on the amount of developer that has decreased due to development is written into the element of the developing unit.

15 Further, in the image forming apparatus, during a period from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body, the writing member may write information into the element of the
20 developing unit.

With this image forming apparatus, the time from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until when it arrives at the detaching position can be utilized to write information effectively.

25 Further, in the image forming apparatus, if, during the period from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position, another developing unit adjacent to the developing unit on the upstream side therefrom in a
30 direction of movement of the moving body is to arrive at the

opposing position, then the writing member may write information into the element of the developing unit during a period until the other developing unit arrives at the opposing position.

5 With this image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information into the element of a developing unit before the other developing unit arrives at the opposing position, and thus, for example, even if the developing unit is forcibly detached after the other developing unit has arrived at the
10 opposing position, information would already be written into its element.

 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the image forming apparatus may comprise an AC voltage supply section for supplying an AC voltage; and the writing member may write
15 information into the element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying an AC voltage.

 If an AC voltage supply section for supplying an AC voltage is provided, then when the AC voltage supply section
20 is supplying an AC voltage, there is a possibility that electromagnetic noise will be generated at its periphery.

 With the foregoing image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information into the element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section when the AC voltage
25 supply section is not supplying an AC voltage. Therefore, information can be written accurately without being affected by noise caused by supplying the AC voltage, for example.

 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the developing unit may have a developer bearing body for bearing developer;
30 and the AC voltage supply section may supply an AC voltage

to the developer bearing body.

With this image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information into the element of a developing unit attached to an attach/detach section when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying an AC voltage to the developer bearing body, and thus information can be written accurately without being affected by noise caused by the supply of AC voltage to the developer bearing body, for example.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the image forming apparatus may comprise a charging member for charging the photoconductor; and the AC voltage supply section may supply an AC voltage to the charging member.

With this image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information into the element of a developing unit attached to an attach/detach section when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying AC voltage to the charging member, and thus information can be written accurately without being affected by noise caused by the supply of AC voltage to the charging member, for example.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the writing member may write information into the element in a non-contact state with respect to the element.

With this image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information to the element in a non-contact state with respect to the element, and thus information can be written to the element even if the developing unit is moving.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, a difference between a maximum voltage value and a minimum voltage value of the AC voltage may be 1000 volts or more.

When the difference between the maximum voltage value

and the minimum voltage value of the AC voltage is 1000 volts or more, the electromagnetic noise that is generated also becomes large. With the foregoing image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information to the element of the developing unit that is attached to the attach/detach section when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying AC voltage, and thus information can be written accurately without being affected by, for example, the large noise caused by the supply of AC voltage.

10 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the writing member may write, into the element, information indicating a remaining amount of developer contained in the developing unit provided with the element.

15 Since the amount of developer that is contained in the developing unit decreases as developing is carried out, it is preferable that the amount of remaining developer is appropriately written to the elements. Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information indicating the remaining amount of the developer to the element of a developing unit during the period after 20 that developing unit arrives at the opposing position until it arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body, and thus even if the developing unit is detached via the attach/detach opening, the remaining amount of developer contained in the developing unit can be accurately 25 ascertained.

30 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the writing member may write, into the element, information indicating a usage amount of developer contained in the developing unit provided with the element.

Since the amount of developer that is contained in the developing unit decreases as developing is carried out, it is preferable that the amount of remaining developer is appropriately written to the elements. Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information indicating the usage amount of the developer to the element of a developing unit during the period after that developing unit arrives at the opposing position until it arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body, and thus even if the developing unit is detached via the attach/detach opening, the usage amount of developer contained in the developing unit can be accurately ascertained.

It is also possible to achieve an image forming apparatus comprising: a moving body provided with a plurality of attach/detach sections, wherein a developing unit is attachable to and detachable from each of the attach/detach sections, and the developing unit has a developer containing section and an element into which information can be written; a photoconductor on which a latent image can be formed; a writing member for writing information into the element; and an attach/detach opening through which the developing unit is attached to and detached from the attach/detach section, wherein: in a state in which the developing unit is positioned at an opposing position where the developing unit is in opposition to the photoconductor due to movement of the moving body, development of the latent image with the developer contained in the developing unit is possible; in a state in which the developing unit is positioned at a detaching position that is different from the opposing position due to movement

of the moving body, detachment of the developing unit from the attach/detach section via the attach/detach opening is possible; during a period from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body, the writing member writes information into the element of the developing unit; if, during the period from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position, another developing unit adjacent to the developing unit on the upstream side therefrom in a direction of movement of the moving body is to arrive at the opposing position, then the writing member writes information into the element of the developing unit during a period until the other developing unit arrives at the opposing position; the developing unit has a developer bearing body for bearing developer; the image forming apparatus comprises an AC voltage supply section for supplying an AC voltage; the AC voltage supply section supplies an AC voltage to the developer bearing body; the writing member writes information into the element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying an AC voltage to the developer bearing body; the writing member writes information into the element in a non-contact state with respect to the element; a difference between a maximum voltage value and a minimum voltage value of the AC voltage is 1000 volts or more; and the writing member writes, into the element, information indicating a remaining amount or a usage amount of developer contained in the developing unit provided with the element.

It is also possible to achieve an image forming apparatus comprising: a moving body provided with a plurality of developing unit attach/detach sections, wherein a developing unit having a developer containing section is attachable to and detachable from each of the developing unit attach/detach sections; a photoconductor unit attach/detach section to and from which a photoconductor unit can be attached and detached, wherein the photoconductor unit has a photoconductor and an element into which information can be written; a writing member for writing information into the element; and an attach/detach opening through which the developing unit is attached to and detached from the attach/detach section, wherein: in a state in which the developing unit is positioned at an opposing position where the developing unit is in opposition to the photoconductor due to movement of the moving body, development of a latent image formed on the photoconductor with the developer contained in the developing unit is possible; in a state in which the developing unit is positioned at a detaching position that is different from the opposing position due to movement of the moving body, detachment of the developing unit from the developing unit attach/detach section via the attach/detach opening is possible; and during a period from when the developing unit arrives at the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body, the writing member writes information into the element of the photoconductor unit.

In a configuration in which the developing unit having a developing unit containing section can be attached to and detached from the developing unit attach/detach sections,

there is a possibility that the developing unit attached to a developing unit attach/detach section may be inadvertently detached via the attach/detach opening. Here, if the photoconductor unit has an element and information regarding the developing units is written to this element, then there is a possibility that the information stored on the element may be incorrect when the developing unit is inadvertently detached via the attach/detach opening.

Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, information is written to the element of the photoconductor unit by the writing member during the period after the developing unit arrives at the opposing position until it arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body, and thus even if the developing unit is inadvertently detached via the attach/detach opening, the accuracy of the information stored on the element can be kept from being impaired.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, during a period from when a developer bearing body provided in the developing unit that has arrived at the opposing position ends developing the latent image until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position, the writing member may write information into the element of the photoconductor unit.

The amount of developer in a developing unit decreases when the latent image is developed by the developer bearing body provided in that developing unit. Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, information is written to the element of the photoconductor unit by the writing member during the period from after developing of the latent image by the developer bearing body provided in that developing

unit that has arrived at the opposing position has ended until when that developing unit arrives at the detaching position. Consequently, information about the remaining amount, for example, based on the amount of developer that has been reduced
5 by development is written to the element of the photoconductor unit.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, during a period from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the
10 detaching position due to movement of the moving body, the writing member may write information into the element of the photoconductor unit.

With this image forming apparatus, the time from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position
15 until it arrives at the detaching position can be utilized to effectively write information.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, if, during the period from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at
20 the detaching position, another developing unit adjacent to the developing unit on the upstream side therefrom in a direction of movement of the moving body is to arrive at the opposing position, then the writing member may write information into the element of the photoconductor unit during
25 a period until the other developing unit arrives at the opposing position.

With this image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information to the element of a developing unit during a period until the other developing unit arrives at the opposing
30 position, and thus even if, for example, the developing unit

is forcibly detached after the other developing unit has arrived at the opposing position, information will have already been written to its element.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the image forming apparatus may comprise an AC voltage supply section for supplying an AC voltage; and the writing member may write information into the element of the photoconductor unit attached to the photoconductor unit attach/detach section when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying an AC voltage.

If an AC voltage supply section for supplying AC voltage is provided, then when the AC voltage supply section is supplying AC voltage, there is a possibility that electromagnetic noise will be generated at its periphery.

With the foregoing image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information to the element when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying AC voltage, and thus information can be written accurately without being affected by noise caused by the supply of the AC voltage, for example.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the developing unit may have a developer bearing body for bearing developer; and the AC voltage supply section may supply an AC voltage to the developer bearing body.

With this image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information to the element when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying AC voltage to the developer bearing body, and thus information can be written accurately without being affected by noise caused by the supply of AC voltage to the developer bearing body, for example.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the image

forming apparatus may comprise a charging member for charging the photoconductor; and the AC voltage supply section may supply an AC voltage to the charging member.

5 With this image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information to the element when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying AC voltage to the charging member, and thus information can be written accurately without being affected by noise caused by the supply of AC voltage to the charging member, for example.

10 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the writing member may write information into the element in a non-contact state with respect to the element.

With this image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information to the element in a non-contact state with
15 respect to the element, and thus information can be written to the element without being affected by defects in the mechanical contact point, for example.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, a difference between a maximum voltage value and a minimum voltage value
20 of the AC voltage may be 1000 volts or more.

When the difference between the maximum voltage value and the minimum voltage value of the AC voltage is 1000 volts or more, the electromagnetic noise that is generated also becomes large. With the foregoing image forming apparatus,
25 the writing member writes information to the element when the AC voltage supply section is not supplying AC voltage, and thus information can be written accurately without being affected by, for example, the large noise caused by the supply of AC voltage.

30 Further, in the image forming apparatus, the writing

member may write, into the element, information indicating a remaining amount of developer contained in the developing unit.

5 Since the amount of developer that is contained in a developing unit decreases as developing is carried out, it is preferable that the amount of remaining developer is appropriately written to the element. Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information indicating the remaining amount of the developer
10 to the element of the photoconductor unit during the period after the developing unit arrives at the opposing position until it arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body, and thus even if the developing unit is detached via the attach/detach opening, the remaining amount
15 of developer contained in the developing unit can be accurately ascertained.

Further, in the image forming apparatus, the writing member may write, into the element, information indicating a usage amount of developer contained in the developing unit
20 provided with the element.

Since the amount of developer that is contained in a developing unit decreases as developing is carried out, it is preferable that the amount of remaining developer is appropriately written to the element. Here, with the
25 foregoing image forming apparatus, the writing member writes information indicating the usage amount of the developer to the element of the photoconductor unit during the period after the developing unit arrives at the opposing position until it arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the
30 moving body, and thus even if the developing unit is detached

via the attach/detach opening, the usage amount of developer contained in the developing unit can be accurately ascertained.

It is also possible to achieve a computer system comprising: a computer unit; and an image forming apparatus that is connected to the computer unit and that includes a moving body provided with a plurality of attach/detach sections, wherein a developing unit is attachable to and detachable from each of the attach/detach sections, and the developing unit has a developer containing section and an element into which information can be written; a photoconductor on which a latent image can be formed; a writing member for writing information into the element; and an attach/detach opening through which the developing unit is attached to and detached from the attach/detach section; wherein, in a state in which the developing unit is positioned at an opposing position where the developing unit is in opposition to the photoconductor due to movement of the moving body, development of the latent image with the developer contained in the developing unit is possible; and wherein, in a state in which the developing unit is positioned at a detaching position that is different from the opposing position due to movement of the moving body, detachment of the developing unit from the attach/detach section via the attach/detach opening is possible; wherein, during a period from when the developing unit arrives at the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body, the writing member writes information into the element of the developing unit.

It is also possible to achieve a computer system

comprising: a computer unit; and an image forming apparatus that is connected to the computer unit and that includes a moving body provided with a plurality of developing unit attach/detach sections, wherein a developing unit having a developer containing section is attachable to and detachable from each of the developing unit attach/detach sections; a photoconductor unit attach/detach section to and from which a photoconductor unit can be attached and detached, wherein the photoconductor unit has a photoconductor and an element into which information can be written; a writing member for writing information into the element; and an attach/detach opening through which the developing unit is attached to and detached from the attach/detach section; wherein, in a state in which the developing unit is positioned at an opposing position where the developing unit is in opposition to the photoconductor due to movement of the moving body, development of a latent image formed on the photoconductor with the developer contained in the developing unit is possible; and wherein, in a state in which the developing unit is positioned at a detaching position that is different from the opposing position due to movement of the moving body, detachment of the developing unit from the developing unit attach/detach section via the attach/detach opening is possible; wherein, during a period from when the developing unit arrives at the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the moving body, the writing member writes information into the element of the photoconductor unit.

=== Overview of Image Forming Apparatus

(Laser Beam Printer) ===

Next, using Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, an overview of a laser beam printer (hereinafter, also referred to as "printer") 10, taken as an example of the image forming apparatus, is described. Fig. 1 is a diagram for describing a configuration in which a developing unit 54 (51, 52, 53) and a photoconductor unit 75 are attached to and detached from a printer unit 10a. Fig. 2 is a diagram showing main structural components that 10 configure the printer 10. It should be noted that Fig. 2 is a diagram of a cross section taken perpendicular to the X direction in Fig. 1. Further, the up/down direction is shown by an arrow in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, and for example, a paper supply tray 92 is arranged at a lower section of the printer 15 10 and a fusing unit 90 is arranged at an upper section of the printer 10.

< Attach/Detach Configuration >

The developing unit 54 (51, 52, 53) and the 20 photoconductor unit 75 can be attached to and detached from the printer unit 10a. The printer 10 is structured by attaching the developing unit 54 (51, 52, 53) and the photoconductor unit 75 to the printer unit 10a.

The printer unit 10a has a first open/close cover 10b 25 that can be opened and closed, a second open/close cover 10c that can be opened and closed and that is provided more to the inside than the first open/close cover 10b, a photoconductor unit attach/detach opening 10d through which the photoconductor unit 75 is attached and detached, and a 30 developing unit attach/detach opening 10e through which the

developing unit 54 (51, 52, 53) is attached and detached.

Here, when the user opens the first open/close cover 10b, the photoconductor unit 75 can be attached to and detached from the printer unit 10a via the photoconductor unit attach/detach opening 10d. Further, when the user opens the second open/close cover 10c, the developing unit 54 (51, 52, 53) can be attached to and detached from the printer unit 10a via the developing unit attach/detach opening 10e.

10 <Overview of the Printer 10>

An overview of the printer 10 in a state in which the developing unit 54 (51, 52, 53) and the photoconductor unit 75 have been attached to the printer unit 10a is described.

As shown in Fig. 2, the printer 10 according to the present embodiment has a charging unit 30, an exposing unit 40, a YMCK developing device 50, a first transferring unit 60, an intermediate transferring body 70, and a cleaning blade 76, in the direction of rotation of a photoconductor 20, which is a latent image bearing body for bearing a latent image. It further includes a second transferring unit 80, a fusing unit 90, a display unit 95 made of a liquid crystal panel etc. for constituting a means for making a notification to the user, and a control unit 100 (Fig. 3) for controlling these units etc. so as to control the operation of the printer 10.

The photoconductor 20 has a cylindrical conductive base and a photoconductive layer formed on the outer circumference surface of this base, and can rotate about a central shaft. In this embodiment, the photoconductor rotates in the clockwise direction as shown by an arrow in Fig. 2.

The charging unit 30 is a device for charging the photoconductor 20, and the exposing unit 40 is a device for forming a latent image on the charged photoconductor 20 by irradiating laser. The exposing unit 40 has, for example,
5 a semiconductor laser, a polygon mirror, and an F- θ lens, and irradiates modulated laser onto the charged photoconductor 20 based on an image signal that is input from a not-shown host computer, such as a personal computer or a word processor.

The YMCK developing device 50 has a rotary 55, which
10 serves as a moving body, and four developing units attached to the rotary 55. The rotary 55 is capable of rotating, and is provided with four attach/detach sections 55b, 55c, 55d, and 55e to and from which the four developing units 51, 52, 53, and 54 can respectively be attached and detached via the
15 developing unit attach/detach opening 10d. The cyan developing unit 51, which contains cyan (C) toner, can be attached to and detached from the attach/detach section 55b, the magenta developing unit 52, which contains magenta (M) toner, can be attached to and detached from the attach/detach
20 section 55c, the black developing unit 53, which contains black (K) toner, can be attached to and detached from the attach/detach section 55d, and the yellow developing unit 54, which contains yellow (Y) toner, can be attached to and detached from the attach/detach section 55e.

25 By rotating, the rotary 55 moves the above-mentioned four developing units 51, 52, 53, and 54 that have been attached to the attach/detach sections 55b, 55c, 55d, and 55e, respectively. That is, the rotary 55 rotates the four attached developing units 51, 52, 53, and 54 about a central shaft
30 55a while maintaining their relative positions. Then, the

developing units 51, 52, 53, and 54 are selectively brought into opposition with the latent image formed on the photoconductor 20 so as to develop the latent image on the photoconductor 20 using the toner contained in each of the
5 developing units 51, 52, 53, and 54. It should be noted that the developing units are described in detail later.

The first transferring unit 60 is a device for transferring a single-color toner image formed on the photoconductor 20 onto the intermediate transferring body
10 70. When the four colors of toner are successively transferred over one another, a full-color toner image is formed on the intermediate transferring body 70.

The intermediate transferring body 70 is an endless belt and is rotatively driven at substantially the same
15 circumferential velocity as the photoconductor 20. A read sensor for synchronization RS is provided near the intermediate transferring body 70. The read sensor for synchronization RS is a sensor for detecting the reference position of the intermediate transferring body 70, and obtains
20 a synchronization signal V_{sync} in the sub-scanning direction, which is perpendicular to the main scanning direction. The read sensor for synchronization RS has a light-emitting section for emitting light and a light-receiving section for receiving light. Light that is emitted from the
25 light-emitting section passes through a hole formed in a predetermined position of the intermediate transferring body 70, and when light is received by the light-receiving section, the read sensor for synchronization RS generates a pulse signal. One pulse signal is generated each time the intermediate
30 transferring body 70 makes one revolution.

The second transferring unit 80 is a device for transferring the single-color toner image or the full-color toner image formed on the intermediate transferring body 70 onto a recording medium such as paper, film, or cloth.

5 The fusing unit 90 is a device for fusing the single-color toner image or the full-color toner image, which has been transferred onto the recording medium, onto the recording medium, such as paper, to make the image into a permanent image.

10 The cleaning blade 76 is made of rubber and abuts against the surface of the photoconductor 20. The cleaning blade 76 removes the toner remaining on the photoconductor 20 by scraping it off after the toner image has been transferred onto the intermediate transferring body 70 by the first
15 transferring unit 60.

 The photoconductor unit 75 is provided between the first transferring unit 60 and the exposing unit 40, and has the photoconductor 20, an element 75a to which information can be written, the charging unit 30, the cleaning blade 76, and
20 a waste toner containing section 76a for containing toner that has been scraped off by the cleaning blade 76. It should be noted that the element 75a has a configuration that allows storage of various types of information that have been written in.

25 The control unit 100 is made of a main controller 101 and a unit controller 102, as shown in Fig. 3. An image signal is input to the main controller 101, and in accordance with a command based on this image signal, the unit controller 102 controls each of the above-mentioned units etc. to form
30 an image.

=== Operation of Printer 10 ===

Next, the operation of the printer 10 configured as above is described with reference to other structural components thereof.

First, when an image signal from a not-shown host computer is input to the main controller 101 of the printer 10 via an interface (I/F) 112, the photoconductor 20 and the intermediate transferring body 70 are rotated due to control by the unit controller 102 based on a command from the main controller 101. Then, the reference position of the intermediate transferring body 70 is detected by the read sensor for synchronization RS, and a pulse signal is output. This pulse signal is sent to the unit controller 102 via a serial interface 121. The unit controller 102 controls the following operation, taking the pulse signal, which has been received, as a reference.

While rotating, the photoconductor 20 is successively charged by the charging unit 30 at a charging position. The area of the photoconductor 20 that has been charged is brought to an exposing position through the rotation of the photoconductor 20, and a latent image corresponding to image information for a first color, for example, yellow Y, is formed in that area by the exposing unit 40.

The latent image formed on the photoconductor 20 is brought to a developing position through the rotation of the photoconductor 20, and is developed with yellow toner by the yellow developing unit 54. A yellow toner image is thus formed on the photoconductor 20.

The yellow toner image that has been formed on the

photoconductor 20 is brought to a first transferring position through the rotation of the photoconductor 20 and is transferred onto the intermediate transferring body 70 by the first transferring unit 60. At this time, a first transferring voltage that has a polarity that is opposite from the toner-charge polarity is applied to the first transferring unit 60. It should be noted that throughout this operation the second transferring unit 80 is separated from the intermediate transferring body 70.

10 The above process is repeated for the second color, the third color, and the fourth color, and therefore, toner images of each color corresponding to each of the image signals are transferred onto the intermediate transferring body 70 in a superposed manner. Thus, a full-color toner image is formed
15 on the intermediate transferring body 70.

 The full-color toner image that has been formed on the intermediate transferring body 70 is brought to a second transferring position through the rotation of the intermediate transferring body 70 and is transferred onto a recording medium
20 by the second transferring unit 80. It should be noted that the recording medium is carried from the paper supply tray 92 to the second transferring unit 80 via a paper supply roller 94 and a resist roller 96. Further, when performing the transferring operation, the second transferring unit 80 is
25 pressed against the intermediate transferring body 70 and supplied with a second transferring voltage.

 The fusing unit 90 heats and applies pressure to the full-color toner image that has been transferred to the recording medium, and the image is fused to the recording
30 medium.

On the other hand, after the photoconductor 20 passes the first transferring position, the toner adhering to its surface is scraped off by the cleaning blade 76 and it is prepared for charging for forming the next latent image. The
5 toner that has been scraped off is collected in the waste toner containing section 76a.

=== Overview of Control Unit ===

Next, the configuration of the control unit 100 is
10 described with reference to Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing the control unit 100 provided in the printer 10.

The main controller 101 of the control unit 100 is connected to a host computer via the interface 112, and is provided with an image memory 113 for storing image signals
15 that are received from the host computer.

The unit controller 102 of the control unit 100 is electrically connected to each of the units (the charging unit 30, the exposing unit 40, the first transferring unit 60, the photoconductor unit 75, the second transferring unit
20 80, the fusing unit 90, and the display unit 95) and the YMCK developing device 50, and by receiving signals from the sensors provided in these components, the unit controller controls each of these units and the YMCK developing device 50 based on signals input from the main controller 101 as it detects
25 the state of each of these units and the YMCK developing device 50. As the structural components for driving each of these units and the YMCK developing device 50, Fig. 3 shows a photoconductor unit drive control circuit, a charging unit drive control circuit, an exposing unit drive control circuit
30 127, a YMCK developing device drive control circuit 125, a

first transferring unit drive control circuit, a second transferring unit drive control circuit, a fusing unit drive control circuit, and a display unit drive control circuit.

5 The exposing unit drive control circuit 127 connected to the exposing unit 40 has a pixel counter 127a that serves as consumption amount detection means for detecting the amount of consumption of developer. The pixel counter 127a counts the number of pixels that are input to the exposing unit 40. It should be noted that it is also possible to provide the
10 pixel counter 127a in the exposing unit 40 or in the main controller 101. It should be noted that the number of pixels is the number of pixels in units of basic resolution of the printer 10, or in other words, the number of pixels of the image that is actually printed. The amount of consumption
15 of toner T (the usage amount) is proportional to the number of pixels, and therefore, by counting the number of pixels, it is possible to detect the amount of consumption of toner T.

To the YMCK developing device drive control circuit 125,
20 an AC voltage is supplied from an AC voltage supply section 126a and a DC voltage is supplied from a DC voltage supply section 126b. The YMCK developing device drive control circuit 125 applies a voltage, which is obtained by superimposing the AC voltage and the DC voltage, to a developing
25 roller at a suitable timing to form an alternating electric field between the developing roller and the photoconductor.

Further, the CPU 120 provided in the unit controller 102 is connected to a nonvolatile storage element (hereinafter, also referred to as "printer-side memory") 122 such as a serial
30 EEPROM via the serial interface (I/F) 121.

Further, the CPU 120 is capable of wirelessly communicating with elements 51a, 52a, 53a, and 54a, which are respectively provided in/on the developing units 51, 52, 53, and 54, via the serial interface 121, a send/receive circuit 123, and a printer-side antenna (antenna for communicating with the developing unit elements) 124b. The CPU 120 is also capable of wirelessly communicating with the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 via the serial interface 121, the send/receive circuit 123, and a printer-side antenna (antenna for communicating with the photoconductor unit element) 124a. At the time of wireless communication, the antenna 124b for communicating with the developing unit elements, which serves as a writing member, writes information into the elements 51a, 52a, 53a, and 54a of the developing units 51, 52, 53, and 54, respectively. The antenna 124b for communicating with the developing unit elements, which serves as a writing member, is also capable of reading information from the elements 51a, 52a, 53a, and 54a of the developing units 51, 52, 53, and 54, respectively. At the time of wireless communication, the antenna 124a for communicating with the photoconductor unit element, which serves as a writing member, writes information into the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75. The antenna 124a for communicating with the photoconductor unit element, which serves as a write means, can also read information from the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75.

=== Overview of Developing Units ===

Next, an overview of the developing units is described using Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the

yellow developing unit 54 seen from the side of a developing roller 510. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing main structural components of the yellow developing unit 54. It should be noted that in Fig. 5 as well, the up/down direction is shown by an arrow, and for example, the central axis of the developing roller 510 is located lower than the central axis of the photoconductor 20. Further, in Fig. 5, the yellow developing unit 54 is shown in a state in which it is positioned at a developing position that is in opposition to the photoconductor 20.

The YMCK developing device 50 is provided with the cyan developing unit 51, which contains cyan (C) toner, the magenta developing unit 52, which contains magenta (M) toner, the black developing unit 53, which contains black (K) toner, and the yellow developing unit 54, which contains yellow (Y) toner. Since the configuration of each of these developing units is the same, the yellow developing unit 54 is described below.

The yellow developing unit 54 is provided with, for example, a developer containing section, that is, a first containing section 530 and a second containing section 535 for containing yellow toner T which serves as the developer, the element 54a, a housing 540, the developing roller 510 which serves as the developer bearing roller, a toner supply roller 550 for supplying toner T to the developing roller 510, and a restriction blade 560 for restricting the thickness of the layer of toner T that is bore on the developing roller 510.

The housing 540 is manufactured by joining, for example, an upper housing and a lower housing which have been integrally

molded, and the inside of the housing is divided into the first containing section 530 and the second containing section 535 by a restriction wall 545 that extends upward from the lower section (in the up/down direction of Fig. 5). The first
5 containing section 530 and the second containing section 535 form developer containing sections (530, 535) for containing toner T which serves as a developer. The upper sections of the first containing section 530 and the second containing section 535 are in communication, and the movement of the
10 toner T between them is restricted by the restriction wall 545. It should be noted that it is also possible to provide a stirring member for stirring the toner T contained in the first containing section 530 and the second containing section 535. In the present embodiment, however, each of the
15 developing units (the cyan developing unit 51, the magenta developing unit 52, the black developing unit 53, and the yellow developing unit 54) rotates in conjunction with the rotation of the rotary 55 so that the toner T in each developing unit is stirred. Therefore, a stirring member is not provided
20 in the first containing section 530 or the second containing section 535.

The element 54a, into which information can be written, is provided on the outer surface of the housing 540. The element 54a has a configuration that allows written
25 information to be stored. To effectively write information into the element 54a, the longitudinal direction of the element 54a intersects with the longitudinal direction of the yellow developing unit 54. More preferably, it is also possible to achieve a configuration in which the longitudinal direction
30 of the element 54a is perpendicular to the longitudinal

direction of the yellow developing unit 54. The element 54a will be described in greater detail later, but here it should be noted that the element 54a is provided with an antenna 54d, and that the longitudinal direction of the antenna 54a
5 also intersects with the longitudinal direction of the yellow developing unit 54.

An opening 541 that communicates with the outside of the housing 540 is provided in the lower section of the first containing section 530. The toner supply roller 550 is
10 provided in the first containing section 530 with its circumferential surface facing the opening 541, and is rotatably supported on the housing 540. Further, the developing roller 510 is provided with its circumferential surface facing the opening 541 from outside the housing 540,
15 and the developing roller 510 abuts against the toner supply roller 550.

The developing roller 510 bears toner T and carries the toner to a developing position, which is in opposition to the photoconductor 20. The developing roller 510 is made of,
20 for example, aluminum, stainless steel, or iron, and if necessary, it can be subjected to nickel plating or chromium plating, and the toner bearing region can be subjected to sandblasting or the like. Further, the developing roller 510 can rotate about its central axis, and as shown in Fig. 5,
25 it rotates in the opposite direction (in Fig. 5, the counterclockwise direction) to the rotating direction of the photoconductor 20 (in Fig. 5, the clockwise direction). Its central axis is located lower than the central axis of the photoconductor 20. Further, as shown in Fig. 5, in a state
30 in which the yellow developing unit 54 is in opposition to

the photoconductor 20, a gap exists between the developing roller 510 and the photoconductor 20. That is, the yellow developing unit 54 develops the latent image formed on the photoconductor 20 in a non-contacting state. It should be
5 noted that when the latent image formed on the photoconductor 20 is developed, an alternating electric field is generated between the developing roller 510 and the photoconductor 20.

The toner supply roller 550 supplies, to the developing roller 510, the toner T contained in the first containing
10 section 530 and the second containing section 535. The toner supply roller 550 is made of polyurethane foam, for example, and abuts against the developing roller 510 in a state in which it is elastically deformed. The toner supply roller 550 is arranged at a lower section of the first containing
15 section 530, and the toner T contained in the first containing section 530 and the second containing section is supplied to the developing roller 510 by the toner supply roller 550 at the lower section of the first containing section 530. The toner supply roller 550 can rotate about its central axis,
20 and its central axis is located lower than the central rotation axis of the developing roller 510. Further, the toner supply roller 550 rotates in the opposite direction (in Fig. 5, the clockwise direction) to the rotating direction of the developing roller 510 (in Fig. 5, the counterclockwise
25 direction). It should be noted that the toner supply roller 550 has the function of supplying the toner T that is contained in the first containing section 530 and the second containing section 535 to the developing roller 510 as well as the function of stripping off, from the developing roller 510, the toner
30 T that remains on the developing roller 510 after development.

The restriction blade 560 restricts the thickness of the toner T layer borne by the developing roller 510, and gives charge to the toner T borne by the developing roller 510. The restriction blade 560 has a rubber section 560a and a rubber support section 560b. The rubber section 560a is made of, for example, silicone rubber or urethane rubber, and the rubber support section 560b is a thin plate made of, for example, phosphor bronze or stainless steel, and has a springy characteristic. The rubber section 560a is supported by the rubber support section 560b, and one end of the rubber support section 560b is fixed to a blade support metal plate 562. The blade support metal plate 562 is fastened to a seal frame 526, which is described later, and is attached to the housing 540 together with the restriction blade 560, forming a part of a seal unit 520, which is described later. In this state, the rubber section 560a is pressed against the developing roller 510 by the elastic force created by the flexure of the rubber support section 560b.

Further, a blade backing member 570 made of Moltoprene or the like is provided on one side of the restriction blade 560 opposite from the side of developing roller 510. The blade backing member 570 prevents the toner T from entering in between the rubber support section 560b and the housing 540 to stabilize the elastic force caused by the flexure of the rubber support section 560b, and also presses the rubber section 560a against the developing roller 510 by applying force to the rubber section 560a toward the developing roller 510 from directly behind the rubber section 560a. Consequently, the blade backing member 570 improves the contact uniformity and the sealing properties of the rubber section 560a with respect

to the developing roller 510.

The end of the restriction blade 560 on the side opposite from the side supported by the blade support metal plate 562, that is, its tip, is not in contact with the developing roller 510; rather, a section at a predetermined distance from its tip contacts, with some breadth, the developing roller 510. That is, the restriction blade 560 does not abut against the developing roller 510 at its edge but rather at its mid section. Further, the restriction blade 560 is arranged such that its tip is facing upstream in the rotating direction of the developing roller 510, and thus, makes a so-called counter-abutment with respect to the roller. It should be noted that the abutting position where the restriction blade 560 abuts against the developing roller 510 is located lower than the central axis of the developing roller 510 and is also located lower than the central axis of the toner supply roller 550.

The seal member 520 prevents the toner T in the yellow developing unit 54 from spilling out from the unit, and also collects the toner T on the developing roller 510, which has passed the developing position, into the developing unit without scraping it off. The seal member 520 is a seal made of polyethylene film or the like. The seal member 520 is supported by a seal support metal plate 522, and is attached to the frame 540 via the seal support metal plate 522. A seal urging member 524 made of Moltoprene or the like is provided on one side of the seal member 520 opposite from the side of the developing roller 510, and due to the elastic force of the seal urging member 524, the seal member 520 is pressed against the developing roller 510. It should be noted that

the abutting position where the seal member 520 abuts against the developing roller 510 is located above the central axis of the developing roller 510.

5 In the yellow developing unit 54 configured in this manner, the toner supply roller 550 supplies, to the developing roller 510, the toner T that is contained in the first containing section 530 and the second containing section 535, which serve as developer containing sections. The toner T that is supplied to the developing roller 510 is brought to the abutting position
10 of the restriction blade 560 in conjunction with the rotation of the developing roller 510, and when it passes the abutting position, the thickness of the toner layer is restricted and the toner is charged. Then, due to further rotation of the developing roller 510, the toner T on the developing roller
15 510, whose layer thickness has been restricted, is brought to the developing position opposing the photoconductor 20, and is used for developing the latent image formed on the photoconductor 20 under the alternating electric field at the developing position. The toner T on the developing roller
20 510 that has passed the developing position due to further rotation of the developing roller 510 passes the seal member 520 and is collected into the developing unit by the seal member 520 without being scraped off.

25 === Configuration of Elements ===

Next, the configuration of the elements of the developing units and the element of the photoconductor unit, including the configuration for sending and receiving data, is described with reference to Fig. 6A, Fig. 6B, Fig. 7, and Fig. 8. Fig.
30 6A is a plan perspective view showing the configuration of

an element. Fig. 6B is a block diagram for describing the internal configuration of the element and the send/receive section. Fig. 7 is a diagram for describing the information stored in a memory cell 54h of the element 54a. Fig. 8 is
5 a diagram for describing the information stored in the memory cell of the element 54a of the photoconductor unit 75.

Since the elements of the developing units other than the yellow developing unit 54 also have the same configuration, the element 54a of the yellow developing unit 54 is taken
10 as an example and described below.

If the element 54a and the printer-side antenna 124b are in a predetermined positional relationship, for example, if they are within 10 mm of one another, information can be sent and received without the element and the antenna being
15 in contact with one another. The element 54a is overall very compact and thin, and one of its sides can be made adhesive and can be made to adhere to an object as a sticker. It is known as a memory tag, for example, and is sold commercially in various forms.

20 The element 54a has a non-contact IC chip 54b, a resonant capacitor 54c that is formed by etching a metal film, and a flat coil serving as an antenna 54d. These are mounted onto a plastic film and covered by a transparent coversheet.

The printer unit 10a has a coil that serves as the
25 printer-side antenna 124b, the send/receive circuit 123, and the serial interface 121 that is connected to the controller (CPU) 120 of the printer unit 10a.

The non-contact IC chip 54b has a rectifier 54e, a signal analysis section RF (Radio Frequency) 54f, a controller 54g,
30 and the memory cell 54h. The memory cell 54h is a nonvolatile

memory that can be electrically read and written, such as an NAND flash ROM, and is capable of storing information that has been written and allows the stored information to be read from the outside.

5 The antenna 54d of the element 54a and the printer-side antenna 124b wirelessly communicate with one another to read information stored in the memory cell 54h and write information into the memory cell 54h. Further, the high frequency signals that are generated by the send/receive circuit 123 of the
10 printer unit 10a are induced as a high frequency magnetic field via the printer-side antenna 124b. This high frequency magnetic field is absorbed via the antenna 54d of the element 54a, is rectified by the rectifier 54e, and becomes a DC power source for driving each of the circuits in the IC chip 54b.

15 The memory cell 54h of the element 54a stores various types of information, as shown in Fig. 7. The address 00H stores unique ID information for each element, such as the serial number of the element. The address 01H stores the date that the developing unit was manufactured. The address 02H
20 stores information for specifying the destination of the developing unit. The address 03H stores information for specifying the manufacturing line on which the developing unit was manufactured. The address 04H stores information for specifying models with which the developing unit is
25 compatible. The address 05H stores toner remaining amount information as information indicating the amount of toner that is contained in the developing unit. The address 06H and subsequent areas store appropriate information.

 The ID information that is stored on the memory cell
30 54h of the element 54a can be written at the time that the

storage element is manufactured in the factory. The main unit of the printer 10 can read this ID information to identify each of the elements 54a, 51a, 52a, and 53a.

5 It should be noted that the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 has the same configuration. The memory cell of the element of the photoconductor unit 75 stores various types of information, as shown in Fig. 8.

The address 00H stores unique ID information for each element, such as the serial number of the element. The address
10 01H stores the date that the photoconductor unit was manufactured. The address 02H stores information for specifying the destination of the photoconductor unit. The address 03H stores information for specifying the manufacturing line on which the photoconductor unit was
15 manufactured. The address 04H stores information for specifying models with which the photoconductor unit is compatible. The address 05H stores information indicating the total number of printed sheets of the printer unit 10a when the photoconductor unit is attached to the printer unit
20 10a. The address 06H stores information indicating the total number of printed sheets of the printer unit 10a when the photoconductor unit has reached its service life and is detached from the printer unit 10a. The address 07H stores the number of sheets for which color printing has been performed
25 using the photoconductor unit. The address 08H stores the number of sheets for which monochrome printing has been performed using the photoconductor unit. The address 09H stores the number of sheets developed by the yellow developing unit 54, that is, the number of sheets printed using yellow
30 toner. The address 0AH stores the number of sheets developed

by the magenta developing unit 52, that is, the number of sheets printed using magenta toner. The address 0BH stores the number of sheets developed by the cyan developing unit 51, that is, the number of sheets printed using cyan toner. 5 The address 0CH stores the number of sheets developed by the black developing unit 53, that is, the number of sheets printed using black toner. The address 0DH and subsequent areas store appropriate information.

10 === Relationship Between Element and

Printer-side Antenna ===

Next, the relationship between the elements of the developing units and the printer-side antenna 124b is described with reference to Fig. 9A through C. Fig. 9A is 15 a diagram for describing the relationship between the element and the printer-side antenna when the yellow developing unit 54 is positioned at the developing position. Fig. 9B is a diagram for describing the relationship between the element and the printer-side antenna when the yellow developing unit 20 54 is positioned at the attach/detach position. Fig. 9C is a diagram for describing the relationship between the element and the printer-side antenna when the rotary 55 is positioned at the home position.

In Fig. 9A, the yellow developing unit 54 is positioned 25 at the developing position (opposing position), and the element 54a of the yellow developing unit 54 is in opposition to the printer-side antenna 124b in a non-contact state.

The printer-side antenna 124b is provided so that its longitudinal direction (in Fig. 9A, the Y direction) is in 30 the direction of rotation of the rotary 55 (in Fig. 9A, the

Z direction). By arranging the printer-side antenna 124b in this manner, wireless communication can be carried out effectively between the printer-side antenna 124b and the element 54a. That is, the printer-side antenna 124b can
5 wirelessly communicate with the element 54a not only in the state shown in Fig. 9A but also in a state in which the rotary 55 has been rotated by a predetermined angle. By making the longitudinal direction of the printer-side antenna 124b follow the direction of rotation of the rotary 55, the range of angle
10 of rotation of the rotary 55 in which wireless communication is possible can be made large.

Also, the length of the printer-side antenna 124b in the longitudinal direction is longer than the length of the element 54a in that longitudinal direction. Thus, it is
15 possible to achieve more effective wireless communication with respect to the element 54a of the yellow developing unit 54 that has been attached to the attach/detach section 55e provided in the rotary 55.

Further, the printer-side antenna 124b is provided more
20 to the outside than the element 54a in the radial direction of rotation of the rotary 55. Thus, using the printer-side antenna 124b, which is provided more to the outside than the element 54a in the radial direction of rotation of the rotary 55, effective wireless communication with respect to the
25 element 54a of the yellow developing unit 54 can be achieved.

It should be noted that the printer-side antenna 124b can wirelessly communicate with the element 54a not only when the rotary 55 is in a stopped state but also when the rotary 55 is in a moving state. That is, the printer-side antenna
30 124b can wirelessly communicate with the element 54a even

if the element is moving.

Further, the printer-side antenna 124a is in opposition to the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 in a non-contact state (see Fig. 2), and the printer-side antenna 124a can
5 wirelessly communicate with the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 in a non-contact state.

=== Rotation of Rotary 55 and Attach/Detach Position
(Attaching and Detaching Position) of Developing Units ===

10 Next, the relationship between the rotation of the rotary 55 and the position where the developing units are detached is described with reference again to Fig. 9A to Fig. 9C.

As described above, in the state shown in Fig. 9A, the yellow developing unit 54 is positioned at the developing
15 position. When the rotary 55 is rotated from this state by a predetermined angle in the Z direction, the state shown in Fig. 9B is attained. In the state shown in Fig. 9B, the yellow developing unit 54 is positioned at the developing position. In this state, the yellow developing unit 54 can
20 be attached and detached via the attach/detach opening 10e, that is, it can be mounted to the attach/detach section 55e or it can be removed from the attach/detach section 55e. Then, when the rotary 55 is rotated from the state shown in Fig. 9B by a predetermined angle in the Z direction, the cyan
25 developing unit 51, which is positioned upstream in the direction of rotation of the rotary 55, is positioned at the developing position.

It should be noted that Fig. 9C shows a state in which the rotary 55 is positioned at the home position after the
30 printer 10 has been turned ON and the initialization operation

has been performed.

=== Writing Information into Elements

of Developing Units ===

5 Next, the writing of information into the elements of the developing units is described with reference to Fig. 10. Fig. 10 is a flowchart for describing how information is written into the elements of the developing units.

10 < Step of Standby for Image Forming Process (Step 1) >

 When the printer 10 is turned ON, a predetermined initialization operation is performed, and the printer 10 enters an image forming process standby state. When an image signal, which is an image forming process command from the
15 host computer, is input to the main controller 101 of the printer 10 via the interface (I/F) 112, the photoconductor 20 and the intermediate transferring body 70 are rotated. Then, the read sensor for synchronization RS detects the reference position of the intermediate transferring body 70
20 and outputs a pulse signal. The unit controller 102 executes the following control, taking the pulse signal that has been received as a reference.

< Step of Starting Counting Number of

25 Yellow Pixels (Step 3) >

 A latent image that corresponds to the yellow image information is formed on the charged photoconductor by the exposing unit 40. At this time, the pixel counter 127a starts counting the number of pixels that are input to the exposing
30 unit 40.

< Step of Moving Yellow Developing Unit (Step 5) >

The rotary 55 is rotated, and the yellow developing unit 54 is moved to the developing position.

5

< Step of Starting Application of

Yellow Developing Bias (Step 7) >

Application of a developing bias to the developing roller of the yellow developing unit 54 is started. Thus, the latent
10 image formed on the photoconductor 20 is developed by yellow toner. The developing bias that is applied is a voltage obtained by superimposing an AC voltage and a DC voltage, as mentioned above. It should be noted that the developing bias may be applied to the developing roller before the yellow
15 developing unit 54 arrives at the developing position, or the developing bias may be applied to the developing roller after the yellow developing unit 54 arrives at the developing position.

20 < Step of Ending Application of

Yellow Developing Bias (Step 9) >

At a predetermined timing, application of the developing bias to the developing roller of the yellow developing unit 54 is ended. Thus, the operation of developing with the yellow
25 developing unit 54 is ended.

< Step of Obtaining Number of Yellow Pixels (Step 11) >

The number of pixels that have been counted is obtained from the pixel counter 127a. The number of counted pixels
30 is proportional to the amount of consumption of toner, and

thus the amount of consumption of yellow toner YT can be found.

< Step of Reading and Storing

Yellow Toner Remaining Amount (Step 13) >

5 The remaining amount of yellow toner YY that is stored in the RAM is read out from the RAM, and a value YYnew obtained by subtracting the consumption amount YT from the remaining amount YY is stored in the RAM as the new remaining amount.

10 < Step of Starting Movement of

Cyan Developing Unit (Step 15) >

 The rotary 55 starts rotating so as to position the cyan developing unit 51 at the developing position.

15 < Step of Writing Information into Element 54a (Step 17) >

 The value YYnew obtained by subtracting the consumption amount YT from the remaining amount YY is written into the element 54a of the yellow developing unit 54. This writing is carried out using the printer-side antenna 124b, without
20 it being in contact with the element 54a which is moving. It should be noted that when this writing is carried out, the yellow developing unit 54 has not reached the detaching position (the attach/detach position) where it can be detached via the attach/detach opening 10e.

25

< Step of Starting Counting Number of

Cyan Pixels (Step 19) >

 A latent image that corresponds to the cyan image information is formed on the charged photoconductor by the
30 exposing unit 40. At this time, the pixel counter 127a starts

Cyan Toner Remaining Amount (Step 27) >

The remaining amount of cyan toner CC that is stored in the RAM is read out from the RAM, and a value CCnew obtained by subtracting the consumption amount CT from the remaining
5 amount CC is stored in the RAM as the new remaining amount.

< Step of Starting Movement of

Magenta Developing Unit (Step 29) >

The rotary 55 starts rotating so as to position the
10 magenta developing unit 52 at the developing position.

< Step of Writing Information into Element 51a (Step 31) >

The value CCnew obtained by subtracting the consumption amount CT from the remaining amount CC is written into the
15 element 51a of the cyan developing unit 51. This writing is carried out using the printer-side antenna 124b, without it being in contact with the element 51a which is moving. It should be noted that when this writing is carried out, the cyan developing unit 51 has not reached the detaching position
20 (the attach/detach position) where it can be detached via the attach/detach opening 10e.

< Step of Starting Counting Number of

Magenta Pixels (Step 33) >

25 A latent image that corresponds to the magenta image information is formed on the charged photoconductor by the exposing unit 40. At this time, the pixel counter 127a starts counting the number of pixels that are input to the exposing unit 40.

30

<Step of Ending Movement of

Magenta Developing Unit (Step 35) >

The rotation of the rotary 55 for positioning the magenta developing unit 52 at the developing position is ended. Thus,
5 the magenta developing unit 52 arrives at the developing position.

< Step of Starting Application of

Magenta Developing Bias (Step 37) >

10 Application of a developing bias to the developing roller of the magenta developing unit 52 is started. Thus, the latent image formed on the photoconductor 20 is developed by magenta toner.

15 < Step of Ending Application of

Magenta Developing Bias (Step 39) >

At a predetermined timing, application of the developing bias to the developing roller of the magenta developing unit 52 is ended. Thus, the operation of developing with the
20 magenta developing unit 52 is ended.

< Step of Obtaining Number of Magenta Pixels (Step 41) >

The number of pixels that have been counted is obtained from the pixel counter 127a. The number of counted pixels
25 is proportional to the amount of consumption of toner, and thus the amount of consumption of magenta toner MT can be found.

< Step of Reading and Storing

30 Magenta Toner Remaining Amount (Step 43) >

The remaining amount of magenta toner MM that is stored in the RAM is read out from the RAM, and a value MMnew obtained by subtracting the consumption amount MT from the remaining amount MM is stored in the RAM as the new remaining amount.

5

< Step of Starting Movement of

Black Developing Unit (Step 45) >

The rotary 55 starts rotating so as to position the black developing unit 53 at the developing position.

10

< Step of Writing Information into Element 52a (Step 47) >

The value MMnew obtained by subtracting the consumption amount MT from the remaining amount MM is written into the element 52a of the magenta developing unit 52. This writing is carried out using the printer-side antenna 124b, without it being in contact with the element 52a which is moving. It should be noted that when this writing is carried out, the magenta developing unit 52 has not reached the detaching position (the attach/detach position) where it can be detached via the attach/detach opening 10e.

20

< Step of Starting Counting Number of

Black Pixels (Step 49) >

A latent image that corresponds to the black image information is formed on the charged photoconductor by the exposing unit 40. At this time, the pixel counter 127a starts counting the number of pixels that are input to the exposing unit 40.

25

30 <Step of Ending Movement of

Black Developing Unit (Step 51) >

The rotation of the rotary 55 for positioning the black developing unit 53 at the developing position is ended. Thus, the black developing unit 53 arrives at the developing position.

< Step of Starting Application of

Black Developing Bias (Step 53) >

Application of a developing bias to the developing roller of the black developing unit 53 is started. Thus, the latent image formed on the photoconductor 20 is developed by black toner.

< Step of Ending Application of

Black Developing Bias (Step 55) >

At a predetermined timing, application of the developing bias to the developing roller of the black developing unit 53 is ended. Thus, the operation of developing with the black developing unit 53 is ended.

< Step of Obtaining Number of Black Pixels (Step 57) >

The number of pixels that have been counted is obtained from the pixel counter 127a. The number of counted pixels is proportional to the amount of consumption of toner, and thus the amount of consumption of black toner BT can be found.

< Step of Reading and Storing

Black Toner Remaining Amount (Step 59) >

The remaining amount of black toner BB that is stored in the RAM is read out from the RAM, and a value BBnew obtained

by subtracting the consumption amount BT from the remaining amount BB is stored in the RAM as the new remaining amount.

< Step of Starting Movement to Home Position (Step 61) >

5 Rotation of the rotary 55 is started so as to position the rotary 55 at the home position.

< Step of Writing Information into Element 53a (Step 63) >

10 The value BBnew obtained by subtracting the consumption amount BT from the remaining amount BB is written into the element 53a of the black developing unit 53. This writing is carried out using the printer-side antenna 124b, without it being in contact with the element 53a which is moving. It should be noted that when this writing is carried out,
15 the black developing unit 53 has not reached the detaching position (the attach/detach position) where it can be detached via the attach/detach opening 10e.

< Step of Ending Printing Operation (Step 65) >

20 When the rotary 55 arrives at the home position, the image forming process is ended, and the printer enters the image forming process standby state.

25 The process described above is only one example, and modifications to the above may be made freely as long as the printer-side antenna 124b, which serves as a writing member, can write information into the element of a developing unit during the period from when that developing unit arrives at the opposing position (developing position) until it arrives
30 at the detaching position (attach/detach position) due to

movement of the rotary 55.

In the case of a configuration in which developing units having an element and a developer containing section can be attached to and detached from the attach/detach section, there is a possibility that a developing unit attached to the attach/detach section may inadvertently be detached via the attach/detach opening 10e. In particular, since the amount of developer in a developing unit decreases when developing is carried out with that developing unit positioned at the opposing position, when that developing unit is detached before information about the amount of developer that has decreased is written to its element, it may not be possible to ascertain the amount of developer contained in the developing unit, for example.

Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, information about the remaining amount of developer, for example, is written into the element of the developing unit by the writing member during the period from when that developing unit arrives at the opposing position until it arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the rotary 55, and thus, even if the developing unit is detached via the attach/detach opening 10e, the amount of developer contained in the developing unit, for example, can be accurately ascertained.

In particular, it is preferable that the writing member writes information into the element of a developing unit during the period from after developing of the latent image by the developer bearing body provided in that developing unit that has arrived at the opposing position has ended until when that developing unit arrives at the detaching position.

The amount of developer in a developing unit decreases when the latent image is developed by the developer bearing body provided in that developing unit. Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, information is written to the element of the developing unit by the writing member during the period from after developing of the latent image by the developer bearing body provided in that developing unit that has arrived at the opposing position has ended until when that developing unit arrives at the detaching position. Consequently, information about the remaining amount, for example, based on the amount of developer that has been reduced by development is written to the element of the developing unit.

It is also preferable that the writing member writes information to the element of a developing unit during a period from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the rotary 55.

With this image forming apparatus, the time from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until it arrives at the detaching position can be utilized to effectively write information.

Also, in the example described above, after the yellow developing unit 54 began moving from the developing position, first, the yellow developing unit 54 arrived at the attach/detach position where it can be attached and detached, and then when the rotary 55 rotated further, the cyan developing unit 51 upstream in the direction of rotation arrived at the developing position. However, it is also possible that after the yellow developing unit 54 has begun moving from the

developing position, the cyan developing unit 51 upstream
in the direction of rotation first arrives at the developing
position, and then when the rotary 55 rotates further, the
yellow developing unit 54 arrives at the attach/detach
5 position where it can be attached and detached.

In this way, if, during the time that a developing unit
starts moving from the developing position until it arrives
at the attach/detach position, another developing unit
adjacent to said developing unit on the upstream side in the
10 rotating direction of the rotary arrives at the developing
position, then it is preferable that the printer-side antenna
124b writes information to the element of the developing unit
during a period until the other developing unit arrives at
the developing position. The printer-side antenna 124b
15 writes information to the element of said developing unit
during a period until the other developing unit arrives at
the developing position, and thus even if, for example, the
developing unit is forcibly detached after the other
developing unit arrives at the developing position,
20 information will have already been written to the element
of said developing unit.

As described above, it is preferable that the
printer-side antenna 124b writes information to an element
when the AC voltage supply section 126a is not supplying AC
25 voltage to the developing roller 510. By writing information
at this timing, information can be written accurately without
being affected by the noise caused by supplying AC voltage
to the developing roller 510, for example.

30 === Writing Information into Element

of Photoconductor Unit ===

Next, the writing of information into the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 is described with reference to Fig. 11. Fig. 11 is a flowchart showing an example in which information is written into the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75. More specifically, an example is shown in which the number of sheets printed by each developing unit, that is, the number of sheets printed by each toner color, is written into the element 75a.

10

< Step of Standby for Image Forming Process (Step 101) >

When the printer 10 is turned ON, a predetermined initialization operation is performed, and the printer 10 enters an image forming process standby state. When an image signal, which is an image forming process command from the host computer, is input to the main controller 101 of the printer 10 via the interface (I/F) 112, the photoconductor 20 and the intermediate transferring body 70 are rotated. Then, the read sensor for synchronization RS detects the reference position of the intermediate transferring body 70 and outputs a pulse signal. The unit controller 102 executes the following control, taking the pulse signal that has been received as a reference.

25 < Step of Moving Yellow Developing Unit (Step 105) >

The rotary 55 moves so as to position the yellow developing unit 54 at the developing position.

< Step of Starting Application of

30 Yellow Developing Bias (Step 107) >

Application of a developing bias to the developing roller of the yellow developing unit 54 is started. Thus, the latent image formed on the photoconductor 20 is developed by yellow toner. The developing bias that is applied is a voltage obtained by superimposing an AC voltage and a DC voltage, as mentioned above. It should be noted that the developing bias may be applied to the developing roller before the yellow developing unit 54 arrives at the developing position, or the developing bias may be applied to the developing roller after the yellow developing unit 54 arrives at the developing position.

< Step of Ending Application of

Yellow Developing Bias (Step 109) >

At a predetermined timing, application of the developing bias to the developing roller of the yellow developing unit 54 is ended. Thus, the operation of developing with the yellow developing unit 54 is ended.

< Step of Starting Movement of

Cyan Developing Unit (Step 115) >

The rotary 55 starts rotating so as to position the cyan developing unit 51 at the developing position.

< Step of Writing Information

into Element 75a (Step 117) >

Information indicating that the number of sheets printed by the yellow developing unit 54 has increased by one sheet is written into the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 as the "Number of Sheets Printed in Yellow" (see Fig. 8).

This writing is carried out using the printer-side antenna 124a, without it being in contact with the element 75a. It should be noted that when this writing is carried out, the yellow developing unit 54 has not reached the detaching position (the attach/detach position) where it can be detached via the attach/detach opening 10e. Also, as the method for writing information indicating that the number of sheets printed by the yellow developing unit 54 has increased by one sheet, it is possible to adopt, for example, a method of storing data indicating the total number of sheets printed by the yellow developing unit 54 in a RAM provided in the printer unit 10a and then writing, into the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75, a value obtained by adding 1 to the above-mentioned data.

15

<Step of Ending Movement of

Cyan Developing Unit (Step 121) >

The rotation of the rotary 55 for positioning the cyan developing unit 51 at the developing position is ended. Thus, the cyan developing unit 51 arrives at the developing position.

< Step of Starting Application of

Cyan Developing Bias (Step 123) >

Application of a developing bias to the developing roller of the cyan developing unit 51 is started. Thus, the latent image formed on the photoconductor 20 is developed by cyan toner.

< Step of Ending Application of

Cyan Developing Bias (Step 125) >

At a predetermined timing, application of the developing bias to the developing roller of the cyan developing unit 51 is ended. Thus, the operation of developing with the cyan developing unit 51 is ended.

5

< Step of Starting Movement of

Magenta Developing Unit (Step 129) >

The rotary 55 starts rotating so as to position the magenta developing unit 52 at the developing position.

10

< Step of Writing Information

into Element 75a (Step 131) >

Information indicating that the number of sheets printed by the cyan developing unit 51 has increased by one sheet is written into the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 as the "Number of Sheets Printed in Cyan" (see Fig. 8). This writing is carried out using the printer-side antenna 124a, without it being in contact with the element 75a. It should be noted that when this writing is carried out, the cyan developing unit 51 has not reached the detaching position (the attach/detach position) where it can be detached via the attach/detach opening 10e.

15

20

<Step of Ending Movement of

25

Magenta Developing Unit (Step 135) >

The rotation of the rotary 55 for positioning the magenta developing unit 52 at the developing position is ended. Thus, the magenta developing unit 52 arrives at the developing position.

30

< Step of Starting Application of

Magenta Developing Bias (Step 137) >

Application of a developing bias to the developing roller of the magenta developing unit 52 is started. Thus, the latent
5 image formed on the photoconductor 20 is developed by magenta toner.

< Step of Ending Application of

Magenta Developing Bias (Step 139) >

10 At a predetermined timing, application of the developing bias to the developing roller of the magenta developing unit 52 is ended. Thus, the operation of developing with the magenta developing unit 52 is ended.

15 < Step of Starting Movement of

Black Developing Unit (Step 145) >

The rotary 55 starts rotating so as to position the black developing unit 53 at the developing position.

20 < Step of Writing Information

into Element 75a (Step 147) >

Information indicating that the number of sheets printed by the magenta developing unit 52 has increased by one sheet is written into the element 75a of the photoconductor unit
25 75 as the "Number of Sheets Printed in Magenta" (see Fig. 8). This writing is carried out using the printer-side antenna 124a, without it being in contact with the element 75a. It should be noted that when this writing is carried out, the magenta developing unit 52 has not reached the detaching
30 position (the attach/detach position) where it can be detached

via the attach/detach opening 10e.

<Step of Ending Movement of

Black Developing Unit (Step 151) >

5 The rotation of the rotary 55 for positioning the black developing unit 53 at the developing position is ended. Thus, the black developing unit 53 arrives at the developing position.

10 < Step of Starting Application of

Black Developing Bias (Step 153) >

 Application of a developing bias to the developing roller of the black developing unit 53 is started. Thus, the latent image formed on the photoconductor 20 is developed by black
15 toner.

< Step of Ending Application of

Black Developing Bias (Step 155) >

 At a predetermined timing, application of the developing
20 bias to the developing roller of the black developing unit 53 is ended. Thus, the operation of developing with the black developing unit 53 is ended.

< Step of Writing Information

25 into Element 75a (Step 161) >

 Information indicating that the number of sheets printed by the black developing unit 53 has increased by one sheet is written into the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 as the "Number of Sheets Printed in Black" (see Fig. 8).
30 This writing is carried out using the printer-side antenna

124a, without it being in contact with the element 75a. It should be noted that when this writing is carried out, the black developing unit 53 has not reached the detaching position (the attach/detach position) where it can be detached via
5 the attach/detach opening 10e.

< Step of Ending Printing Operation (Step 165) >

When the rotary 55 arrives at the home position, the image forming process is ended, and the printer enters the
10 image forming process standby state.

The process described above is only one example, and modifications to the above may be made freely as long as the printer-side antenna 124a, which serves as a writing member,
15 can write information into the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 during the period from when a developing unit arrives at the opposing position (developing position) until it arrives at the detaching position (attach/detach position) due to movement of the rotary 55.

20 In a configuration in which developing units having a developer containing section can be attached to and detached from the developing unit attach/detach sections, there is a possibility that a developing unit attached to the developing unit attach/detach section may inadvertently be detached via
25 the attach/detach opening 10e. Here, in a configuration in which the photoconductor unit 75 has the element 75a and information related to the developing units is written to the element 75a, there is a possibility that the information stored in the element 75a will be incorrect if a developing
30 unit is inadvertently detached via the attach/detach opening

10e.

Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, information is written to the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 by the printer-side antenna 124a during the period
5 from when the developing unit arrives at the opposing position until when it arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the rotary 55, and thus even when the developing unit is inadvertently detached via the attach/detach opening 10e, it is possible to keep the reliability of the information
10 stored in the element 75a from being impaired.

In particular, as described above, it is preferable that the printer-side antenna 124a writes information to the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 during the period from after developing of the latent image by the developer
15 bearing body provided in that developing unit that has arrived at the opposing position has ended until when that developing unit arrives at the detaching position.

The amount of developer in a developing unit decreases when the latent image is developed by the developer bearing
20 body provided in that developing unit. Here, with the foregoing image forming apparatus, information is written to the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 by the printer-side antenna 124a during the period from after developing of the latent image by the developer bearing body
25 provided in that developing unit that has arrived at the opposing position has ended until when that developing unit arrives at the detaching position. Consequently, information about the remaining amount, for example, based on the amount of developer that has been reduced by developing,
30 and the number of sheets printed by each toner color, for

example, can be written to the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75.

It is more preferable that the printer-side antenna 124a writes information to the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 during a period from when the developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until when the developing unit arrives at the detaching position due to movement of the rotary 55.

With this image forming apparatus, the time from when a developing unit starts moving from the opposing position until it arrives at the detaching position can be utilized to effectively write information.

Also, in the example described above, after the yellow developing unit 54 began moving from the developing position, first, the yellow developing unit 54 arrived at the attach/detach position where it can be attached and detached, and then when the rotary 55 rotated further, the cyan developing unit 51 upstream in the direction of rotation arrived at the developing position. However, it is also possible that after the yellow developing unit 54 has begun moving from the developing position, the cyan developing unit 51 upstream in the direction of rotation first arrives at the developing position, and then when the rotary 55 rotates further, the yellow developing unit 54 arrives at the attach/detach position where it can be attached and detached.

In this way, if, during the time that a developing unit starts moving from the developing position until it arrives at the attach/detach position, another developing unit adjacent to said developing unit on the upstream side in the rotating direction of the rotary arrives at the developing

position, then it is preferable that the printer-side antenna 124a writes information to the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 during a period until the other developing unit arrives at the developing position. The
5 printer-side antenna 124a writes information to the element 75a of the photoconductor unit 75 until the time that the other developing unit arrives at the developing position, and thus even if, for example, the developing unit is forcibly detached after the other developing unit arrives at the
10 developing position, for example, information will have already been written to the element 75a.

As described above, it is preferable that the printer-side antenna 124a writes information to the element 75a when the AC voltage supply section 126a is not supplying
15 AC voltage to the developing roller 510. By writing information at this timing, information can be written accurately without being affected by the noise caused by supplying AC voltage to the developing roller 510, for example.

It should be noted that the information written into
20 the element 75a is not limited to the foregoing example, and as shown in Fig. 8, it can also be, for example, the number of printed sheets when usage starts, the number of printed sheets when usage ends, or the number of sheets printed in monochrome.

25 It may also be information about, for example, the remaining amount of toner or the usage amount of toner of each of the developing units. In this case, for example, in place of the step of writing information to the element of each of the developing units in Fig. 10, it is possible to
30 provide a step of writing information into the element 75a

of the photoconductor unit 75.

=== Other Embodiments ===

In the foregoing, developing units, for example,
5 according to the present invention were described based on
an embodiment thereof. However, the foregoing embodiment of
the invention is for the purpose of elucidating the present
invention and is not to be interpreted as limiting the present
invention. The invention can of course be altered and improved
10 without departing from the gist thereof and includes
equivalents thereof.

<Printer-side Antenna>

As long as the longitudinal direction of the printer-side
15 antenna for wireless communication with the elements of the
developing units is in the direction of rotation of the rotary
55, the antenna may assume any configuration. It should be
noted that if the rotary 55 employed as the moving body moves
rotatively, then the longitudinal direction of the
20 printer-side antenna being in the direction of movement of
the moving body means that the longitudinal direction of the
printer-side antenna is in a tangential direction at a position
in opposition to the printer-side antenna in the rotation
radius of the rotary 55. Fig. 12 is a diagram showing a first
25 alternative embodiment of the printer-side antenna. In Fig.
12, a printer-side antenna 124c is provided at a position
where it is in opposition to and extends over a first developing
unit (the yellow developing unit 54) attached to a first
attach/detach section and a second developing unit (the black
30 developing unit 53) attached to a second attach/detach section

that is adjacent to the first attach/detach section. Thus, wireless communication can be carried out more effectively with respect to the elements of the developing units that are attached to the attach/detach sections provided in the rotary 55. Also, in the example shown in Fig. 12, the printer-side antenna 124c is in opposition to a first element of the first developing unit (the element 54a of the yellow developing unit 54), but it is also possible for the printer-side antenna 124c to be in opposition to a second element of the second developing unit (the element 53a of the black developing unit 53) as well.

It is also possible to adopt a configuration such as that shown in Fig. 13 and Fig. 14. Fig. 13 is a diagram showing another embodiment regarding an arrangement for the elements. Fig. 14 is a diagram showing a second alternative embodiment of the printer-side antenna, and shows an arrangement seen from the inner side of the printer unit when the side of the printer unit 10a on which the first open/close cover 10b is provided is regarded as the front side.

In Fig. 13, the element 54a is provided on a lateral surface of the yellow developing unit 54. This lateral surface is the lateral surface that becomes the front end side in the attaching direction when the yellow developing unit 54 is attached to the printer unit 10a via the attach/detach opening 10e. In correspondence with this provision of the element 54a on the lateral surface of the yellow developing unit 54, a printer-side antenna 124d is provided in opposition to the element 54a, as shown in Fig. 14. More specifically, the printer-side antenna 124d is provided more to the outside than the element 54a in the direction of the rotation axis

of the rotary 55, that is, more towards the inward direction of the printer unit 10a than the element 54a, without being in contact with the element 54a. Even with this arrangement, the printer-side antenna 124d, which is provided more to the outside than the element 54a in the direction of the rotation axis of the rotary 55, can be used to effectively achieve wireless communication with respect to the elements of the developing units attached to the attach/detach sections provided in the rotary 55.

10 It is also possible for the length of the printer-side antenna in the longitudinal direction to be shorter than the length of the element in that longitudinal direction. However, as in the foregoing embodiment, a configuration in which the length of the printer-side antenna in the longitudinal direction is longer than the length of the element in that longitudinal direction is advantageous in terms that it allows wireless communication with respect to the elements of the developing units attached to the attach/detach sections provided in the moving body to be achieved more effectively.

20

<Moving body>

The moving body is not limited to a rotary-type member that moves rotatively, and it may also be a member that carries out translation operation.

25

<Another Example of AC Voltage Application>

It is also possible to adopt a configuration in which the AC voltage supply section 126a supplies an AC voltage to the charging unit 30 via the charging unit drive circuit so that the charging unit 30 charges the photoconductor 20

30

in an alternating electric field. In this case, during the period from the start to the end of the image forming process, the printer-side antenna 124b can write information into the element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section when the AC voltage supply section 126a is not supplying an AC voltage to the charging unit 30. Thus, information can be written accurately without being affected by, for example, noise caused by supplying the AC voltage to the charging unit 30.

It is also possible to adopt a configuration in which the AC voltage supply section 126a supplies an AC voltage to the first transferring unit 60 via the first transferring unit drive circuit. In this case, during the period from the start to the end of the image forming process, the printer-side antenna 124b can write information into the element of the developing unit attached to the attach/detach section when the AC voltage supply section 126a is not supplying an AC voltage to the first transferring unit 60. Thus, information can be written accurately without being affected by, for example, noise caused by supplying the AC voltage to the first transferring unit 60.

<Intensity of the AC Voltage>

The present embodiment is particularly effective in image forming processing in which there is a large difference between the maximum voltage value and the minimum voltage value applied by the AC voltage supply section 126a. For example, it is particularly effective in image forming apparatuses in which the difference between the maximum voltage value and the minimum voltage value is 1000 volts

ormore. When the difference between the maximum voltage value and the minimum voltage value of the AC voltage is 1000 volts or more, the electromagnetic noise that occurs also becomes large. In such image forming apparatuses, by writing
5 information with the writing member into the element of a developing unit that is attached to the attach/detach section when the AC voltage supply section 126a is not supplying an AC voltage during the period from the start to the end of the image forming process, it becomes possible to accurately
10 write information without being affected by, for example, the large amount of noise that is caused by supplying the AC voltage.

<Developing Unit>

15 The developing unit is not limited to a device of the configuration described in the foregoing embodiment, and it is applicable to any type of developing unit. The developing unit may be of any configuration as long as it has an element into which information can be written and a developer
20 containing section. For example, the developing unit does not have to include a developer bearing body, and the developing unit may be provided in the printer unit 10a.

For example, it is possible to use any material as the developer bearing roller, such as magnetic material,
25 non-magnetic material, conductive material, insulating material, metal, rubber, and resin, as long as it is possible to structure a developer bearing roller. For example, as the material, it is possible to use: metal such as aluminum, nickel, stainless steel, and iron; rubber such as natural rubber,
30 silicone rubber, urethane rubber, butadiene rubber,

chloroprene rubber, neoprene rubber, and NBR; or resin such as styrene resin, vinyl chloride resin, polyurethane resin, polyethylene resin, methacrylate resin, and nylon resin. Further, it is without saying that these can be used even
5 if the upper layer of these materials is coated. In this case, as the coating material, it is possible to use, for example, polyethylene, polystyrene, polyurethane, polyester, nylon, or acrylic resin. Further, it is possible to use any form, such as an inelastic body, an elastic body, a single-layer
10 structure, a multi-layer structure, a film, and a roller. Further, the developer is not limited to toner, but it may be, for example, a two component developer in which a carrier is mixed.

Further, the same applies for the toner supplying member
15 as well, and as the material therefor, other than polyurethane foam described above, it is possible to use, for example, polystyrene foam, polyethylene foam, polyester foam, ethylene propylene foam, nylon foam, or silicone foam. It should be noted that, as the foam cells of the toner supplying means,
20 both open-cell foams and closed-cell foams can be used. It should be noted that there is no limitation to foam material, and it is possible to use rubber material having elasticity. More specifically, it is possible to use a material that is molded and in which a conductive agent such as carbon is
25 dispersed into, for example, silicone rubber, urethane rubber, natural rubber, isoprene rubber, styrene butadiene rubber, butadiene rubber, chloroprene rubber, butyl rubber, ethylene propylene rubber, epichlorohydrin rubber, nitrile butadiene rubber, or acrylic rubber.

<Photoconductor Unit>

The photoconductor unit 75 also is not limited to the device of the configuration described in the foregoing embodiment, and it is applicable to any type of device. It is only necessary that the photoconductor unit 75 has an element into which information can be written and a photoconductor. For example, it does not have to include the charging unit 30, and instead, the charging unit may be provided in the printer unit 10a. Further, the photoconductor is not limited to a roller-shaped photoconductive roller, and it may also be belt-shaped.

<Elements>

The elements of the developing units and the element of the photoconductor unit are not limited to the configuration described in the foregoing embodiment. It is only necessary that information can be written into them, and it is possible for them to be, for example, elements in which the antenna is provided separately.

<Image Forming Apparatus>

In the foregoing embodiment, an intermediate transferring type full-color laser beam printer was described as an example of the image forming apparatus, but the present invention is also applicable to various other types of image forming apparatuses, such as full-color laser beam printers that are not of the intermediate transferring type, monochrome laser beam printers, copying machines, and facsimiles.

=== Configuration of Computer System Etc. ===

Next, an embodiment of a computer system, a computer program, and a storage medium on which the computer program is recorded, which serve as an example of an embodiment of the present invention, is described with reference to the
5 drawings.

Fig. 15 is an explanatory drawing showing an external structure of a computer system. The computer system 1000 comprises a computer unit 1102, a display device 1104, a printer 1106, an input device 1108, and a reading device 1110. In
10 this embodiment, the computer unit 1102 is accommodated in a mini-tower type housing, but this is not a limitation. A CRT (cathode ray tube), a plasma display, or a liquid crystal display device, for example, is generally used as the display device 1104, but this is not a limitation. The printer
15 described above is used as the printer 1106. In this embodiment, a keyboard 1108A and a mouse 1108B are used as the input device 1108, but this is not a limitation. In this embodiment, a flexible disk drive device 1110A and a CD-ROM drive device 1110B are used as the reading device 1110, but
20 the reading device is not limited to these, and it may also be other devices such as a MO (magneto optical) disk drive device and a DVD (digital versatile disk).

Fig. 16 is a block diagram showing a configuration of the computer system shown in Fig. 15. Further provided are
25 an internal memory 1202, such as a RAM inside the housing accommodating the computer unit 1102, and an external memory such as a hard disk drive unit 1204.

It should be noted that in the above description, an example in which the computer system is structured by
30 connecting the printer 1106 to the computer unit 1102, the

display device 1104, the input device 1108, and the reading device 1110 was described, but this is not a limitation. For example, the computer system can be made of the computer unit 1102 and the printer 1106, or the computer system does not
5 have to comprise any one of the display device 1104, the input device 1108, and the reading device 1110.

Further, for example, the printer 1106 can have some of the functions or mechanisms of the computer unit 1102, the display device 1104, the input device 1108, and the reading
10 device 1110. As an example, the printer 1106 may be configured so as to have an image processing section for carrying out image processing, a displaying section for carrying out various types of displays, and a recording media attach/detach section to and from which recording media storing image data
15 captured by a digital camera or the like are inserted and taken out.

As an overall system, the computer system that is achieved in this way becomes superior to conventional systems.

20 Industrial Applicability

According to a main aspect of the present invention, it is possible to achieve an image forming apparatus, a developing unit, and a computer system with which accurate communication can be carried out with respect to developing
25 units etc. having elements.

Also, according to another main aspect of the present invention, it is possible to achieve an image forming apparatus and a computer system with which information can be accurately written into developing units etc. having elements.

30